A WAR WASTED COUNTRY

THE FORMER HOME OF PROSPERITY AND HOSPITALITY.

A Graphic But Grievous Picture o Spotsylvania- The Social and Basis ness Ruin of a Grand Old Section of Virginia.

FREDERICKSBURG, VA., Nov. 2.-To traveler from some fertile and prosper ous section of our country this fragment of the "Old Dominion" must present a sad spectacle. Once the center of pride, of wealth, and chivalry, it is now a scene of desolation. Mansions which held between their frescood walls the elite of beauty and fashion now molder ito decay. Broad acres of tobacco and corn are now grown with pines. Ditch feuces, built when fields of grain stretched away on either side turied deep in the forest; lonely apple trees, where grand old orchards stood, and capins that once sheltered the slave from

eabins that once sheltered the slave from
the storms of winter, tooming up drearily
from negl coted fields.

Three decades have worked many changes.
All around and everywhere are the ravages
of war and time. Only a few fading mementoes recall the past, and these point to
a new order of being. Beyond its genial
skies, its breezes tempered by the southern
sun, its bright green fill and dale, there is
fittle to claim our admiration, but much
which demands sympathy and charity.
A soil already sterile, but made less fruitful
by periodic and long continued droughts: a
community already poor, but poorer from
hopeless resignation to its condition:
a large negro population, degraded by non-

by periodic and long continued droughts; a community already poor, but poorer from hopelers resignation to its condition; a large negro population, degraded by nonobservance of bygienic and moarl law; a school system limited and defective, and a state of society inexplicable without reference to the past, together form a subject grave enough to excite pity when wonder and philosophy are exhausted. A Bentham would speculate upon the morat causes and propose a remedy. Only a miracle can change physical properties of soil, or instill now energy into a people disheattened by the cruel environments of nature. In ante-belium days it was slaver which overcame geological defects. Men grew rich upon the increase of soil and slave together. Up and a-field before the dawn of day, driven to superhuman efforts by the whip, and only ceasing when evening's twilight was gone, the slave forced from the reluctant earth a bounteous harvest. Now serf labor has disappeared, and so also has the prosperity which it created.

This, we are told, gives colors to the "rebei" plea of necessity and mitigates the enormity of his offense. Slavery was his God. Its overthrow means irretrievable ruin of pride, of caste, and of power. Civil war added fame to "Spot's Woodland." Within its borders three great battles were fought—Fredericksburg, Spotsylvania Court House, and the Wilderness. Here Grant and Lee discovered each other's genius and grew weary of stratagem. Here the "blue" and the "gray" astonlehed the world with feats of valor, and there mingled their bones in the dust. But fame is not a co-essential of fortune and material resources are rarely increased by hollow-sounding battle names. Spotsylvania gained no more than her sister counties from internecine strife. Fire and sword were followed by devastation and ruin. Starvation lingered around hearthstones which had been the abiding place of luxnry and plenty. Under the allent stars ceme the afflicted one, the widow and orphan praying for help, which never came. Possessed of bear lands, nccessaries of life, the wretched inhabitants were compelled, like pioneers, to start anew. Houses were built of rough hewn logs plastered with mud; harness made of bark withes, and vehicles ridiculously fashioned from the remnants of the ox cart and family carriage. Years clapsed before the simplest luxuries became possible, and to-day their condition is but slightly improved. to-day their condition is but slightly improved.

One of the social problems of this section of the social problems of this section.

One of the social problems of this section is the negro. Nowhere are his peculiar characteristics so strongly revealed as in the old slave counties of Virginia. Prevailing ignorance and a restricted familiarity with the white citizen have developed two singular notions. One is that the formalities of marriage are unnecessary: the other is a hostile indifference to public opinion. Merely living together, and reasoning that the old slave owner deemed it legal and just to unite their progenitors, many conclude that this relation is sufficient. Shunned and neglected by his white neighbor, prejudice has intensified into a spirit of half dislike, particularly noticeable in the rising generation.

Separate churches, separate schools, sepseparate churches, separate schools, separate opinions upon politics, separate ideas of virtue, and his isolation from the social and moral influence of the dominant race is almost complete. An instance of opinion is that concerning the elective franchise. The right to vote is regarded as a property benefit, to be exercised or disposed of in the The right to vote is regarded as a property benefit, to be exercised or disposed of in the option of the holder. Hence negro votes are often the subject of purchase and sale. This gross violation of principle is met with an excuse of poverty, or it is urged that negro votes fail through dishonest count, or else the argument is advanced that the negro derives no real advantage from either legislation of politics, and therefore the sale of his ballot is the acquirement of its only available worth. The vensity is to be much deprecated, but in other respects the negro inclines to good order, and when employed makes a fair workman at a minimum hire. Among the white residents a sentiment prevails on the subject of labor, which is alike injurious to race and creed—Labor delices of the subject of t is alike injurious to race and creed—Labor is dishonorable. "No gentleman or gentle-woman ever labors" is a common maxim. To soil the hand with honest toll is to de-To soil the hand with honest toll is to de-second to the level of negros and low whites. It is the evil genius of the "Mother state." It puts industry on a par with crime and offers a premium to idleness. It creates the famous "caste" distinctions and labels an honest toller "low." It distinguishes be-tween low whites and high whites; between the worthy plebelan and the "F. F. V.s.;" between the high-born gentleman of the blood and commoners. War falled to oblit-erate these landmarks of pride. They still indicate boundary lines over which no ig-

blood and commoners. War falled to obliterate these landmarks of pride. They still indicate boundary lines over which no ignoble foot may pass. Antipathles arising from their violation are as hateful as the mutual intrusions of Brahmin and Parlah in the Indian polity. No "low white" may aspire to the hand of a blue-blooded southern lady, even though educational and pecupiary advantages lie with the former. He needs a lineage of rank and power.

Another influence affecting society is a general antagonism to all northerners. Out of 100 families who settled here soon after the war only thirteen remain. The others long since journeyed back to northern lomes, where political enmity and social exclusion. At first it verged upon the extremes of violence, and cases are known where reputed bravery alone saved northern men from the assassin's bullet. A speaker, greatly admired for his originality and spirit, after animadverting upon the north and its "mud silis," ended in a glowing tribute of praise to God that his farms had been fertilized with Yankee blood. Such prejudices militate against the public weal. Here it caused immediate disaster. Northern thrift was needed to restore in some measure the prosperity of former times. A new and energetic element was rejected, and retired. Property values depreciated, enterprise waned, wealth, decreaced, and to-day Spotsylvania is one of the poorest counties in Virginia. Thus has an old, aristocratic, and prosperous center fallen away from its high rank and place; its ancient records blurred by the revolutions of time; its best industries destroyed by an unwise policy, and scarcely a vestige left of the glory of a bygone day.

Louis E. Philliurs.

A Teaspoonful Three Times a Day.

[Harper's Bazar.]
Farmer (to physician)—"If you git out my way, doctor, any time, I wish you'd stop and see my wife. She says she ain't feelin' well."

Physician—"What are some of her symptoms!"

toms?"

Farmer—"I dunno. This mornin', after she had'milked the cows, an' fed the stock, an' got breakfast for the hands, an' washed the dishes, an' built a fire under the scapkettle in the lane, an' done a few chores 'bout the house, she complained o' feelin' 'inder thred. I shouldn't be surprised if her blood was out of order. I guess she needs a dose of medicine."

WHAT IS RAW MATERIAL! Secretary McCulloch's Official Report

to Congress Reviewed. [National Insurance Review.] We have examined with great care the report of Secretary McCulloch to Congress, and heartily indorse much of what he says, most especially his utterances upon the mauner of rebuilding our merchant marine, but we cannot agree with him upon his

cut we cannot agree with him upon his tariff ideas.

After regretting that time has not per-mitted him to enumerate articles from which duties should be removed he for-mulates two ideas, the first of which reads thus:

thus:

First, that the existing duties upon raw materials which are to be used in manufacture should be removed. This can be done in the interest of our foreign trade. This is the done in the interest of our foreign trade. This is the done tribe which the bemocrate teach.

The words "raw materials" do not convey any definite idea, do not describe any particular thing or things, but Secretary McCulloch has added some words which define positively and particularly the import of the words as used by him. He says, "raw materials which are to be used in manufacture."

materials which are to be used in manufac-ture."

These words, "which are to be used in manufacture," clearly define the articles from which the Secretary says "the exist-ing duties " " should be removed."

It is plain to every mind that articles which any one proposes to "use in manu-facture," are those which are to come in free, if Secretary McCulloch's idea is adopted.

Now, what articles are used in manufac-ture, and are therefore to come in free as

ture, and are therefore to come in free as raw materials?

Let us examine, first, in manufactures of

Let us examine, first, in manufactures of iron.

If we go to the furnace where piz iron is made and ask the owner, "What are the 'raw materials' you want free of duty 'to use in manufacture?' 'he will answer at ones, "Iron ore and lime."

Now let us go to the rolling mill where har iron is made and ask the owner, "What are the articles which you want to use in manufacture that you desire imported free of duty?" He will answer, "pig iron."

A step further and we are at the "finery furnace" or "converter," where refined iron furnace' or "converter," where refined from s made, and we will cak the owner what he

is made, and we will ask the owner what he "wants imported free to use in manufacture!" He will answer, "bar iron."

Now, we will go to the steel furnace, where steel is made, and ask the owner what he wants imported free to use in manufacture. He will answer, "refined iron," is my best material.

Walk with me to the factory of a cutter, and let us ask him what "raw material" he wants imported free to use in manufacture of axes, knives, razors, agricultural tools, &c., and he will answer, "refined iron and steel."

So you see the "raw material for use in

So you see the "raw material for use in

manufacture, ", needed by one person, is the finished product of another.

The cutler is as much entitled to the steel and refined from he uses free of duty as is the owner of the steel furnice to his refined

from.

The owner of the steel furnace is as much entitled to his "refined iron" free of duty as is the owner of the "inery furnace" to his bar iron.

The owner of the "finery furnace" is as much entitled to his "bar iron" free of duty as is the owner of the rolling mill to his piglion.

on.

The owner of the rolling mill is as much

The owner of the rolling mill is as much entitled to his "pig iron" free of duty as is the owner of the furnace to his iron ore. Now, is fron ore delivered at the furnace "raw material!"

No, sir. Iron ore, where it lies imbedded in the earth or rocks, is raw material, but it ccases to be so when nature's chemical laboratory has finished its work, and the pick and crowbar of the sturdy miner has torn it from its bed and placed it upon "the dump" at the mouth of the mine.

Then it is the finished product of the miner, and represents his labor as well as the forces of nature which created it, and the money of the capitalist who owns the mine. Some iron ore, when on "the dump," the finished product of the miner, has to be washed before it is ready for transportation or use. This has to be taken to the washers, where the clay and other foreign substances are removed. The labor of the washers is added to it, removing it another step from the raw material. Then it has to be transportation of the rashers is added to it, removing it another step from the raw material.

where the clay and other foreign substances are removed. The labor of the washers is added to it, removing it another step from the raw material. Then it has to be transported to the furnace, which still further removes it from the state of raw material. Now look at cotton. Is it even raw material when the open boils are hanging upon the stalk waiting the arrival of the picker? The labor of a man for six months has been expended on it. He plowed the ground in February, "bedded it up" in March, opened the bed and planted the seed in April, thinned it out in May, plowed and hoed it in June, and again in July, and then waited until October and November for the boils to ripen and open, so that he could garner the fruits of his labor. Then he picks it out and it is the finished result of his labor.

But it goes to the gin house, and there it is raw material. The gin divides it into two But it goes to the gin house, and there it is raw material. The gin divides it into two products—"the lint" and "the seed." The one is baled, the other is bagged, and sent, the first to the spinner, the other to the oil mill. When the bale of cotton arrives at the thread factory it is raw material, and is manufactured into thread, the finished product of the spinning jenny. This thread goes to the dyer and from him to the loom, when sayin it is raw material to be con-

goes to the dyer and from him to the loom, when again it is raw material to be converted by the loom into cloth. From the loom it goes to the bleacher and the printer, being raw material in every stage.

To which of all these men does Secretary McCulloch intend to furnish raw material free of duty, or is it to all of them? Justice requires that they should be treated allike. But let us take another view of this subject.

The Iron ore from which the furnace owner, according to Mr. McCulloch, wants the duty removed, is worth \$1\$ per ton or one-twentieth of a cent per pound, half of which represents labor.

The pig Iron is worth one-quarter of a cent per pound, the addition in value being over two-thirds labor and one-third capital.

over two-thirds labor and one-third capital.

The bar iron is worth three-quarters of a cent per pound, one-half the increase being labor, the other capital.

Refined iron and steel is worth from two to three cents per pound, two-thirds of the increase being capital, one-third labor.

The cutler takes a pound of steel costing three cents and makes it worth from \$1 to \$50, a small part of the increased value representing capital, the main part labor.

The jeweler takes his plece of steel worth a few cents and turns out a pound of watch

to \$50, a smail, part of the increased value representing capital, the main part labor.

The jeweler takes his piece of steel worth a few cents and turns out a pound of watch springs worth \$450, all the increased value being labor.

The jeweler wants the very best steel that can be made for his raw material. He increases the value \$5,000 fold. Shall he be refused his 'raw material' free of duty when it is given to the other mechanic, who merely increases the value of the material he uses ten fold?

Who will Secretary McCulloch constitute all tribunals to determine what is "raw material which are to be used in manufacture?" Will it be the jewelers and the cutlers? Will it be the jewelers and the cutlers? Will it be the owners of the mills or the furnaces, or the miners who dig the iron ore, coal, and limestone.

There is no such thing as "raw materials," except the productions of unaded nature, and it is sheer nonsense to talk of "free" raw materials.

The bark of the Cinchona tree, which we import to manufacture into quinine, looks like raw material when it is landed from the ship. But is it? It was when it grew upon the tree in South America, but labor was expended in stripping it from the tree, and then in smoking and then in transporting it, generally on men's back, over mountain ranges, and through tropical jungles to the seacoast, and then by ship to this country, until it is no longer "raw material," except to the manufacturers of quinine.

Secretary McCulioch's recommendation, if adopted, would produce almost absolute free trade. Only finished articles like watches, ready-made clothing, entlory, and such things would be subject to duty, and two-thirds of the manufactories in the United States would have to close their doors.

Making Home Attractive to a Husband.

[New York Tidbits.]

She wanted to break her husband of the habit of drink, and began to cook his food in liquor, having heard that it would prove effectual. He didn't say anything the first day; he showed no signs of noticing the change the second day, but after supper on the third day he said to her:

"Maria, you don't know how you've improved in your cooking in the last three days."

"LAY thy sweet hands in mine, and trut in me," he said, but she only remarked that she had neuralgia and must hold her head. Then he bought her a bottle of Salvation Oil for twenty-five cents. Now he holds her sweet hands by the hour.

THE LIME-KILN CLUB.

Brother Gardner Points Out the Vanity and Uselessness of Theories, [Detroit Free Press.] "Am Kurnel Paradox Johnson in de hall dis eaveniny blandly inquired Brother

Gardner, as the regular weekly meeting opened on the forty-seventh degree in due regular sheps.
"The "Kurnel" arose. He was there. Some time ago he invented the theory that Canada thistles could be cultivated to bear

nustard plasters, and his countenance now mustard phasters, and his countenance now betrayed the fact that he expected to be patted on the back and ordered to take the stool of honor under the bear traps. "Kurnel Johnson will please step this way," [continued the president, and the kurnel advanced to the front, bestowing a

way, continued the president, and the kurnel advanced to the front, bestowing a look of three-ply contempt on the Hon. Erastus Furlong as he passed him. "Brudder Johnson," said the president, as the victim stood before him with folded arms, "I want to spoke to you in de plain-est English language. I larn dat you hev invented a theory?"

"Yes, sah"
"It has bin a long time workin' up to a climax, hasn't it?"

"Heat a y'ar, sah."
"Bout a y'ar, sah."
"It thought so, I was 'bout a y'ar ago dat I noticed you quit work an' began to sot around on de curbstone. You didn't cotch on to dis theory widout a hard struggle did you!"

gle, did you?"
"No, seb. It jist almoss upsot my mind." "I thought so. I remember when you gin up do curistone far saloon society. Later on you began to play 'craps' an' rolley. Towards de last agony of your struggle you began to shake dies an' buy lottery tickets on de money your wife sirned at the wash tub. Inventin' a theory am powerful hard work, Brudder Johnson."

lottery tickets on de money your wife sirned at the wash tyb. Inventin' a theory am powerful hard work, Brudder Johnson."

"Yes, sab."

"It am so hard dat your wife an' chil'en am now beggin' fur bread an' old clothes, while you am in debt to everybody who'd trust you, and your landlord am gwice to frow you cut o' de house."

"Je-I is sorry, sab, but I couldn'thelp it."

"Brudder Johnson," said the president, in a voice which mac'e Elder Toots shiver like a faded burdock in a winter gale, "I want to say to you, an' to all other members of dis club frew you, dat no cullud man in America has any bizness wid a theory—an original theory. If white folks has got time 'nuff and money 'nuff to loaf around and dishiver—In deir own minds—dat de moon am full o' jacksesses which gallop up and down, or dat de norf star contains a race of people who walk on deir heads an' feet demselves wid deir toes, dat's all right. De problem wid de culled man am fust, bread an' butter; second, house reut and raiment; third, sich eddicashun as will enable him an' his'n to write an' receive letters, keep posted on current events, figure up how much a week's wagus comes to at \$1 a day, realize dat the Atlantic am on one side of us an' de Pacific de odder, an' her de sense to go to de polls an' wote fur honest, decent candidates, no matter on what ticket deir' names appear. I shan't fine you, an' I doan' want to expel you, but you will retire to de ante-room with flivedam Jones fur de space of ten minutes. If you hold to any pertickler theory arter he gets fren wid you it will be sunthin you am perfeckly welcome to!"

When the "kurnel" returned to 'the hall after the "proceedings" he was a changed man. One cont tail was entirely missing, the other badly battered, and his general appearance was that of a man who had met the tail-end of a cyclone in a country where there was nothing to hang to.

The New York Women's Craze.

"Astonishing!" exclaimed a dealer in

The New York Women's Craze. "Astonishing!" exclaimed a dealer in cheap novels on Third avenue to a Herald reporter, as he gazed after a richly-dressed woman who had just left the store.

"What is?" asked the reporter.

"This prevalent female folly."

"Reading trashy novels?"

"Not chewing rum."

"Feading trashy novels?"
"Not chewing gum."
"Only young girls do it."
"Not a bit of it. Every woman I see in here is addicted to the habit. Young and old, pretty and plain, married or single, they all chew gum. I notice as many fashionable women at it as I do their poorer sisters. It's a common sight now to see the richly-attired woman with a piece of chewing gum in her mouth as it is to see her with some ugly little brute under her arm or following her at the end of a string. Astonishing, sir!" he repeated. "I wonder what they'll do next."

Strange That He Should Yet Survive. Strange That He Should Yet Survive.
[Chicago Herald.]
Said a rich guest to her gracious Union
Park hostess: "The tea is most delicious.
I have never known its flavor equaled."
"Pray let me serve you another dish."
"No, thanks; I can never drink but one
cup." "One cup! Why, you remember
when Samuel Johnson took tea with Mrs.
Thrala he drank at least sixteen dishes." Thrale he drank at least sixteen dishes."
"The lands! I should think that would have killed him long ago." A gloom has fallen on the literary circles of Union Park.

She Prepared for Rough Weather.
[Philadelphia Call.]
Eashiouable daughter (preparing to go out)—What are the weather probabilities for to-day, mamma?
Mamma (looking over the paper)—High easterly winds, with local rains.
Fashionable daughter (to maid)—Jane, you may get out my striped silk stockings and kid shoes.

[Atlanta Constitution.]

[Atlanta Constitution.]

A distinguished southerner recently took a trip through New England. He expected to be out about \$300, but after footing up his actual expenses he found that his tour had cost him only \$1.37. He says that he never understood the full meaning of hospitality before.

A Very Different Matter.

[Boston Courier.]

"You have plenty of reading here," said a visitor to the literary editor, pointing to a pile of books on the editorial desk.
"These are not for reading," replied the editor; "they are for reviewing." An Internal Revolution

An Internal Revolution

Which enables the stomach to throw off the yoke of dyspepsia, is effected through the aid of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, a most efficient ally in warring with all disorders which effect the digestive organs, the liver, and the bowels. When the dyspeptic experiences heartburn, wind on the stomach or any of the other familiar symptoms of his malady, a wineglassful of this matchless stomachic will dissipate them, and a pursuance of the remedy bring about a cure. Constipation and biliousness, evils to the relief of which apprients and cathartics are inadequate, also yield to this evils to the relief of which aperients and cathartics are inadequate, also yield to this fine alterative. The restoration of appetits and lightly repose, and the disappearance of those nervous symptoms that habitually annoy the chronic sufferer from dyssepenia, also enume upon the use of the Bitters, which is likewise a standard remedy and preventive of fever and ague, rheumatism, kidney and bladder troubles and debility.

Boys' Norfolk suit. Eiseman Bros., 7th and E. WORK AND WAGES.

Twenty journeymen tailors at Fort Worth are on a strike for an advance of wages. Ostrich feather workers work for \$4 a week. An attempt at organization will soon be made. A number of the elevator conductors of New York city have decided to form an organiza-

But three out of fourteen of the blast fur-naces in the Hocking valley are running. Much distress exists among the miners. All Chinament employed by the Codar Moun-tain Coal Company, at Scattle, W. T., about forty in number, have been discharged. The miners who struck at Harrison City, Pa., have all returned to work, the strike having been occasioned by a misunderstanding.

Of the 40 Chinanes who sailed from San Francisco last Tuesday, twenty were from this city. One of the latter carried off \$20,000 with htm.

The Farmers' Alliance at Mesquite, Texas, will market their cotton on masse, and save the profits which usually accrue to the middle-men.

Mrs. Charlotte Smith, who just returned from Baltimore, where she has been organizing the opposition to the Chinese laundrymen among the labor classes.

About 150 persons are now idle in the vicinity of the mill of Roy & Co. West Troy, N. Y. The employee struck on account of the excessive fines, which reduced the wages about 10 per cent. per cent.

At the last session of the Pennsylvania legislature a law was passed providing that mine owners should furnish lumber and deliver it to missers at the most convenient part of the mine free of charge. The operators seek to reduce the pay of the mines in consequence, and a great deal of trouble will ensue. Several strikes have already occurred on account of this action on the part of the mine owners. What the Mule Died Of.

What the Mole Died Of.

[Detroit Free Press]

About a mile from Fort Pillow we met three colored men and a team of horses. The horses were hitched to a dead mule, and were "snaking" him off for burial, but just then had come to a dead halt. The men were wrangling in loud and earnest voices, and as we halted to see what was going on one of them explained:

"You see, gem'len, dis yere mule died of heart disease."

"Didn't do nuffin' of de sort.!" disputed the second, "If dat dere mule didn't hav a chill an' jist friz hisself to death den I'm a getter."

a gover!"
"Chill!" yelled a third. "Gem'len, dat

"Chill!" yelled a third. "Gem'len, dat mule wuz ole uuff to die, au'h e list keeled ober an' dat's all dar am to it. Heart disease! Chill! Why, dem two niggers neber seed a mule sfore ha' y'ar!"

"Junius, doan' you go to puttin' on afes ober me!" threatened the first, who was diving the team. "You is a low-down nigger from the bottom lands, an' dese white men doan' take no stock in sich!"

The colone! advised peace, but Junius bristled up with:
"Low-down nigger! Bottom lands! Why fo' de Lawd, but I has allus lih'd on de menntafus, an' as fur teln' a bad man I has got twenty-two papers from de werry best white folks to show who I am!"
"Reckon you lie, sah!"

white folks to show who I am?"

"Reckon you lie, sah!"

"Who's a liar?"

"Yes, who's a liar?"

"Yes, who's a liar?"

"There was a triangular fight. Each man went in on his own account and fought the other two, and they did thump each other in a hearty manner. They were still at it when the dead mule rolled over, raised his head, and after a moment got upon his teet and began to eat leaves from a roadside bush. Our laughter stopped the fraces, and each darkey stood stock still and looked at that mule as if he had been a ghost. Then they looked at each other with blank faces. Then up at us with open mouths. We rode away before they had spoken a word, but presently the leader shouted after us:

"Bress my soul but he's done seems to had spoken a work by shouted efter us: "Bress my soul, but he's done come to life an' we's had this yere fout for nuthin'."

The Latest Winter Wheat.

The last variety of wheat distributed this season by the department of agriculture was the "Four-rowed Sheriff," a seedling was the "Four-rowed Sheriff," a seedling of the Sheriff kind, imported from Russia. According to the Agriculture Pratique, of Parls, France, this variety originated in Scotland, and was there known as "Sheriff's Square Head Wheat." It has been grown with great success in Sweden, Denmark, France, Germany, and Russia. A yield of fifty bushels to the acre is not uncommon where the kinds are seed to the succession of the seed A yield of fifty bushels to the acre is not uncommon where the highest system of culture is followed. It as add to be peculiarly adapted to the strong soils of the north, and seems to be a variety that the department was very fortunate in obtaining. Unfortunately it did not arrive until the 21st of October, but wherever it was not too late to sow it, at least one-half the amount received was in the mail on route by the 23d ultimo to those who were entitled to receive it. It is deemed a very desirable acquisition.

A brisk movement of hops from the Pa-effic boast is reported. Several thousand bales are en route via Union Pacific railbalcs are en route via Union Pacific rall-road, and contracts for unusually large shipments have already been closed with California merchants. The hop crop of England has fallen far short of the demand, and those shipments are destined to that market. Hops are easily cultivated, yield abundantly, and are not peculiarly exhaus-tive of the soil. They always command a fair price, and our farmers would do well to give them a place on that list of products from which they will choose in diversifying their crops. their crops.

SAD FATE OF A POLICEMAN. He is Relieved Because He Took

Drink and a Nap. The police department considered Officer M. Mechan, of the first precinct, a first class officer, and for a new man his record was promising. He got along very well until Saturday night, when he began to feel the alleged need of something that would warm him up quicker than a walk. An old friend's saloon was the spot where the "warmer" was obtained. An hour's stay there not only gave him the desired warmth, but he got a tired feeling. Weariness overcame him so that he sought the station house, went to bed with his boots on, and sleps the sleep of the "babe." Meanwhite the sergent almost lost his mind in his vain efforts to "blow" Mechan up on his beat. He was compelled to give it up at last, and at the station he told the licutemant about it. "Why, Mechan is up sains," said some one in the office. Both officers went up states, where they found Mechan.

"What is the matter, Mechan, that you are not on your beat," asked the licutemant.

"I drank some, and feeling thred, i thought I would just ome in and take a map," repiled Mechan. spot where the "warmer" was obtained. An

Mechan.

Wednerday Mechan was tried before the bolice trial board, for "Intoxication," "inofficiency," and "conduct unbecoming an officer."

The trial was very short, and so was the sentence of the board which was that he be dishipped from the force.

THE COURT RECORD.

Supreme Court of the United States,-No. 22. The Memphis and Little Rock Railroad Company (as reorganized), appellant, vs. the Southern Express Company.

22. The Memphis and Little Rock Railroad Company (as reorganized), appellant, vs. the Southern Express Company, appellant, vs. the Southern Express Company, appellant, vs. the Southern Railway Company, appellant, vs. the Southern Express Company; and No. 55. The Missouri, Kansas and Toxas Railway Company, appellant, vs. William B. Dinamore, president Adams Express Company, Argument continued by John A. Campbell for the appellant and political for the appellants.

No. 24. Pullman Palace Car Company, appellant, vs. the Missouri Paelife Railway Company et al. Argument commenced by E. S. Isham for the appellant.

Adjourned until Monday next at 12 o'clock. Circuit Court, No. 1-Justice Cox.—Tenney & Sons vs. Veale et al.; judgment by default, Evans, administratix, vs. Coper et al.; dofendant called and judgment; Evans, administratix, vs. Whithorne; defendant called and judgment, et al.; defendant called and judgment; et al.; defendant called and judgment of the present of the following the first of the following th

CITY ITEMS.

HUNT'S REMEDY is purely vegetable, and is made expressly for all diseases of the kidneys. Extraordinary success everywhere. A sur-cure for all kidney diseases is Hunt's Remedy. For early loss of physical power. A sure cure is found in Hunt's Lemedy. Never fails.

is found in Hunt's Benedy. Never falls.

HowLand Dental. Association, 211 Fourand-a-half street northwest, three doors north of Pennsylvania avenue. E. P. Howland, M. D. C. H. Howland, D. D. S., and Robert W. Talbott, surgical, operative, and mechanical dentist. Extractions, under nitrous oxide, 50 cents extra for gus, whether one or a number of tech are extracted at the same stiting. Have administered nitrous oxide to over 40,000 persons. Artificial tech 57 per set. Gold, amalgam, and white fillings inserted in the best manner. All work warranted first class.

\$3 per gallon, 75 cents a quart bottle. No. 1 Rye Whisky, best in the world for the money, at McGee's, Ninth street, near D.

"Aldenney Darry Wagons."—Fresh Alder.

"Alderner Dairy Wagons."—Fresh Alderney Butter churned every morning and delivered in ½ pound "Ward" prints, at 40 cents per pound. Also, cottage cheese, 5 cents per sall; buttermilk, 5 cents per quart, and sweet milk at5 cents per quart.

Berkelley, a pure rye whisky, the best on the market for the price, \$4 per gallon, \$1 a quart, and 50 cents a pint, 25 cents a sample bottle. Tharp, \$18 F street northwess.

Stocks Less Active-Wheat Active and

New York, Nov. 6,—The stock market has been less active to-day, and especially during the afternoon, the total sales amount ing to 442,500 shares, or a little over 10,000 shares less than yesterday. More than one-

shares less than yesterday. More than one-balf of the day's business was done in the first two leurs. In most cases the opaning prices were about the highest of the day, although Union Pacific, which was very feverish, and made many fluctuations, finally touched the highest quotation, 58t, late in the afternoon.

There was considerable weakness developed during the forenoon followed by a less active and comparatively steady market which was again successed by a further decline accompanied by a great deal of irregularity and feverishness at times, the market finally closing in most case a shade higher than the lowest figures of the day; but bottom quotations were generally established late in the afternoon, with fluctuations for the most active stocks of i to 12 lower than yesterlay, Union Pacific was a prominent exception to the general rule, by closing at an advance of 3, with sales of 31,750 shares.

Money on call loaned at 13 to 3, most of the business teing done at 23 per cent., Foreign exchange

Money on call loaned at 13 to 3, most of the business being done at 23 per cent., closing at 2 per cent. Foreign exchange continues in demand. Quotations have been reduced as follows: Actual business, 483 for sixty day bills and 4823 for demand. Posted rates, 4824 for sixty day bills and 4854 for demand. Government bonds are dull and steady. State bonds have been fulriy active and steady. Treasury balances—Coin, \$168,753,918; currency, \$9,629,382. Quotations of Friday's Stock Sains. The following have been furnished by Batoman

The following have been furnished by Bateman & Co., bunkers, 1411 F street, being the most active stocks in the New York exchange:

Co., bunkers, 1411 F street, being the most active stocks in the New York exchanges

New York Central, 100kg 10

The Washington Stock Exchange.

OATS firmer; southers, 25634c; do. mixed, 25634c; western white, 35634c; do. mixed, 25634c.

RYE firm, 65670c.

HAY dull, with large supply; prime to choice western, \$13,00615,00.

PHOVISIONS steady—Mess pork, \$2,506,10,00; bulk ments, shoulders, and clear rib sides, packed, 44,6664c. Bacon—Shoulders, 5c; clear rib sides, re; hams, 11,8114c. Lard—refined, 71/2c. Butter, western packed, 11,615c; eventery, 25625c. Bags higher, 24c. Petroleum nominally steady; refined, 81/2 (81/2c. Coffee casier; Rio cargoes, ordinary to fair, 756885c. 24c. Petroleum nominally steady; renned, or a Style. Coffee casier; Rio cargoes, ordinary to fair, 79,885,0.
SUGAR steady and firm; A soft, 65,6; copper SUGAR steady and firm;

refined quiet; 103/39/1034c. WHISKY stendy, \$1.19@1.20. BALTIMORE STOCK MARKET. BALTIMORE, Nov. 6.—Virginia 6s, consolt-dated, 55; past-due coupons, 5854; new 10-43s, 42 hid to-day,



ISTS AND DEALERS. THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

NEW PUBLICATIONS, &c. NEW BOOKS!

Beach on Contributory Negligence,
Dancing. By Dodworth,
The Queen's Empire. By Moore,
Faris, Fast and Freeent. By Hammerton,
Incidents of the Civil War. By Admiral Porter,
Colloog-minded Woman, By Hammond.
Colloog-minded Woman, By Hammond.
Harland.
Foets of America. Iarland.

Feets of America. By Stedman.

Fepper and Salt. By Pyle.

Growth of the Mind. By Reed,

Sole agent for J. B. Alden's Publications. Books from 2c up. The cheapest books in the world. Cat-alogues upon application. WM. H. MORRISON,

Visiting Cards & Invitations ENGRAVED IN BEST STYLE.

475 PENNA. AVE.

The Best as well as the Cheapest Stationery, Tablets, Calling Books, Pocketbooks, &c.

WM. BALLANTYNE & SON'S, 428 SEVENTH STREET N. W.

BLANK BOOKS. 75 Shades Colored Tissue Paper. Red Cedar Carpet Lining. E. Morrison's

PAPER WAREHOUSE,

805 and 807 D Street Northwest. THE CRANDALL TYPE-WRITER—THE latest and most perfect writing-machine; 84 characters, in 6 different etyles of type, in 4 languages, on the same machine; only 28 keys, can be learned in 10 minutes; will manifold and write perfect press copies, will do any kind of work that can be done on any type-writer as quickly and well; a sold 30 per cent. cheaper than any first-class machine; examination and trial invited. All kinds of stemographic and copying work done on alnotest notice. Send for circular, or apply to MORSE & HOWRILL, Room 49, Facific Building, 922 F street.

NERVOUS DEBILITY; QUICK, PERMANENT cure. Book free, CIVIALE AGENCY, 160 Fulton st., New York

A MATTER OF CHANCE,

TRAVELER'S GUIDE.

ORIGINAL LITTLE HAVANA (GOULD & CO.'Sh

AS DECIBED BY Royal Havana Lottery, Ordinary Class 1201, October 31, 1885.

THE GREAT PENNSLYLVANIA ROUTS TO THE NORTH, WEST, AND SOUTHWEST, DOUBLE THACK, SPLENDID SCENKEY, MENT, AND SOUTHWEST, DOUBLE THACK, SPLENDID SCENKEY, MENT, AND SOUTHWEST, DEEP STATES, AND SOUTHWEST, SERVING SCENE STATES, AND SOUTHWEST EQUIPMENT, AND SOUTHWEST, SERVING STATES, AND SOUTHWEST EQUIPMENT, AND SOUTHWEST EXPENDING STATES, AND SOUTHWEST EXPENSION OF THE SOUTHWEST EXPENDITE OF THE SOUTHWEST EXPENSION OF THE SOUTHWEST EXPENSI 0 9980 S5 0 1941 S5 0 9981 S5 0 9981 S5 0 9981 S5 5 9790 S5 PALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD,

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILEOAD.

SCHEDULE IN REFECT SUNDAY, MAY 3, 1885, UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.
Leave Washington from station corne NEW JERSEY AVENUE AND UNTILETY.
For Chicago, 10300 a. m. and 10,10 p. m. catly, The 10,000 a. m. is a first Limited Express to Pinsburg and Chicago, arriving in 1855. No extra fare is for Chicago, 10300 a. m. is a first Limited Express to Pinsburg and Chicago, arriving in 1855. No extra fare is for Cincinnati, Leolisville, and 8s. Louis daily at 2500 p. m., and 10,10 p. m., catly in the charge of the ch

APPROXIMATION NUMBERS TO THE CAP-

To the \$15,000.

14211. \$100 | 14214 | \$100 | 14217 | \$100 | 14215 | \$100 | 14215 | \$100 | 14215 | \$100 | 14215 | \$100 | 14215 | \$100 | 14215 | \$100 | 14215 | \$100 | 14215 | \$100 | 14215 | \$100 | \$100 | \$100 | \$100 | \$100 | \$100 | \$100 | \$100 | \$100 | \$100 | \$100 | \$100 | \$100 | \$100 | \$100 | \$100 | \$100 | \$100 | \$100 | \$100 | \$100 | \$100 | \$100 | \$100 | \$100 | \$100 | \$100 | \$100 | \$100 | \$100 | \$100 | \$100 | \$100 | \$100 | \$100 | \$100 | \$100 | \$100 | \$100 | \$100 | \$100 | \$100 | \$100 | \$100 | \$100 | \$100 | \$100 | \$100 | \$100 | \$100 | \$100 | \$100 | \$100 | \$100 | \$100 | \$100 | \$100 | \$100 | \$100 | \$100 | \$100 | \$100 | \$100 | \$100 | \$100 | \$100 | \$100 | \$100 | \$100 | \$100 | \$100 | \$100 | \$100 | \$100 | \$100 | \$100 | \$100 | \$100 | \$100 | \$100 | \$100 | \$100 | \$100 | \$100 | \$100 | \$100 | \$100 | \$100 | \$100 | \$100 | \$100 | \$100 | \$100 | \$100 | \$100 | \$100 | \$100 | \$100 | \$100 | \$100 | \$100 | \$100 | \$100 | \$100 | \$100 | \$100 | \$100 | \$100 | \$100 | \$100 | \$100 | \$100 | \$100 | \$100 | \$100 | \$100 | \$100 | \$100 | \$100 | \$100 | \$100 | \$100 | \$100 | \$100 | \$100 | \$100 | \$100 | \$100 | \$100 | \$100 | \$100 | \$100 | \$100 | \$100 | \$100 | \$100 | \$100 | \$100 | \$100 | \$100 | \$100 | \$100 | \$100 | \$100 | \$100 | \$100 | \$100 | \$100 | \$100 | \$100 | \$100 | \$100 | \$100 | \$100 | \$100 | \$100 | \$100 | \$100 | \$100 | \$100 | \$100 | \$100 | \$100 | \$100 | \$100 | \$100 | \$100 | \$100 | \$100 | \$100 | \$100 | \$100 | \$100 | \$100 | \$100 | \$100 | \$100 | \$100 | \$100 | \$100 | \$100 | \$100 | \$100 | \$100 | \$100 | \$100 | \$100 | \$100 | \$100 | \$100 | \$100 | \$100 | \$100 | \$100 | \$100 | \$100 | \$100 | \$100 | \$100 | \$100 | \$100 | \$100 | \$100 | \$100 | \$100 | \$100 | \$100 | \$100 | \$100 | \$100 | \$100 | \$100 | \$100 | \$100 | \$100 | \$100 | \$100 | \$100 | \$100 | \$100 | \$100 | \$100 | \$100 | \$100 | \$100 | \$100 | \$100 | \$100 | \$100 | \$100 | \$100 | \$100 | \$100 | \$100 | \$100 | \$100 | \$100 | \$100 | \$100 | \$100 | \$100 | \$100 | \$100 | \$100 | \$100 | \$100 | \$100 | \$100 | \$100 | \$100 | \$100 | \$100 | \$100 | \$100 | \$100 | \$100 | \$100 | \$100 | \$100 | \$100 | \$100 | \$100 | \$100 | \$100 | \$100 | \$1

To the \$1,000.

To the \$2,000,

170 tickets ending with 20, being the two terminal units of the number drawing the capital prize of \$15,000, are each entitled to \$29.

Ticket No. 14220, capital prize, New York, Philadelphia, Pa., and Savannah, Ga.
Ticket No. 8788, second capital prize, New York, Galveston, Pexas; Brooklyn, N. Y., and Chicago, Ill.
Ticket No. 13520, third capital prize, San Francisco, Cal.; New York, and Washington, D. C.

Ticket No. 9087, fourth capital prize, Nash-ville, Tenn.; New York; New Orleans, and Macon, Ga.

CAUTION.—See that the name of GOULD & CO. is on the Ticket. None other are onig-inal of Melitable.

(Novedades, N. Y., Oct. 10—Translation.)

Mum's the Word, so Don't You be the

First to Tell.

Mum's the Word, so Don't You be the First to Tell.

That whole ticket No.777 in the Original "Little Havana" (Gold & Go.'s), deended by Royal Havana Lottery, Oct. 3. instant, ceated a commotion in this city, in the neighborhood of the stock exchange and at the Manhattan Cinb, by reason of said ticket being sold among the brokers, and through being the same number as the one entitled to 190,000 poses (Spanish bank bills) in the Royal Havana, drawing the sum of \$15,000, which amount was paid on presentation of the ticket on the Sti instant, in three (3) checks on the Brooklyn Bank, Brooklyn, N. Y., each representing payment of a fractional part of the amount stated, to wit, \$1,000, 20,000, and \$9,000 respectively. If you don't believe it, ask the members of the exchange or club and you will find that all know the bottom facts while some of them got the "boodle,"

"boodle,"
We have heard, in boyhood's hour, the cry
of "Wolf, wolf, when there was no wolf," but
in this instance there was one who sizes himself, WOLF.

self, WOLFF,
Held as follows: Coupon No. 1, Julius R.
Wolff, Manhatian, Ciul, Fifteenth street and
Fifth avenue; Coupons Nos. 2, 3, and 4, Charles
Assucio, of Assucio & Cosso, 48 Evoltange
Place; Coupon No. 5, John Simoni, belimonico's
restaurant, all of New York city.

Ordinary Class 1202.

TICKETS IN FIFTHS.
Wholes at \$5; four-fiths at \$1; three-fifths at \$1; two-fifth at \$2; one-fifth at \$1.

Ordinary Class 1203 NOVEMBER 28, 1885. 17,000 Ballots. 796 Prizes. TICKETS IN FIFTHS.

Wholes at \$5; four-fifths at \$4; three-fifths at \$5; two-fifths at \$2; one-fifth at \$1.

SHIPSEY COMPANY,

No. 1212 Broadway, New York city, or AGENTS EVERYWHERE.

NOVEMBER 14, 1885. 17,000 Ballots. 796 Pr

13.00 p. m.; on annual and the second of the second of the m.

1.1 p. m.

All trains from Washington stop at Belay Station except 1.25, 3145, and 6.40 p. m.

second 1.25, 3145, and 6.40 p. m. the Baltimores and Ohlo ticket officer. Washington station, 619 and 1351 Pennsylvania svenue, corner of Festraeuth Street, where coders will be taken for baggage to be checked and received at any point in the city.

E. DUNHAM, General Manager, Baltimore. CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILWAY.

(Leave B. & P. Bepot, Sixth and B streets.)

7. A. M.—For all way stations, Lexington, Ky.,
Louisville, Cheinnail, Columbus, and Si.,
Louis, Inliy except Sunday.

11. A. M.—For Newport News, Old Point Comfort,
and Norfolk. Bully except Sunday.

5:50 F. M.—For Louisville, Cheinnail, St. Louis,
and Chicago, connecting for all points West,
Northwest, and Southwest. Fast Express
(daily); does not stop for local business.

Through Pullman service to Louisville and
Cincinnail. Cinciunati.

For tickets and information apply to C. & O. rail-way office, 513 Pennsylvania avenue, under National Hotel; Virginia Midland railway office, 601 Pennsylvania avenue, and B & P. station.

Telephone call, 558—3. B. W. Pritzen.

THE VIRGINIA MIDLAND RAILWAY.
THE SHORT LINE TO THE SOUTH AND
SOUTHWEST.
Schedule in effect November 1, 1885.
7:00 A. M.—Lynchburg Mail, daily, except Sunday, to local stations, connecting at Charlottesville with Chesapeake and Ohlo Railway, and at
Lynchburg with Richmond and Alleghany Railroad.

road.

11:15 A. M.—New Orleans Fast Mall, daily, making close councetion south and southwest, connecting at Lynchburg with N. & W. R. R. Pullman Siceping Duffet Car from New York and Washington to Atlanta. Pullman Siceping Cars from Washington to Atlanta. Pullman Siceping Cars from Washington to New Orleans without change of cars.

5:30 P. M.—Louisville Fast Line, daily, via Charlottesville, to Cincinnati. Louisville, and all Western points. Pullman Siceping Cars from Washington to Lauisville.

10:40 P. M.—Scottlern Mail and Express, daily, the control of the Company of the Company of the Cars from Washington to Fullman Siceping Cars from Washington to Fullman Siceping Cars from Washington to New Orleans. Fullman Sicepers from Washington to New Orleans. Fullman Sicepers from Washington via Charlotte and Columbia, to Angueta.

Mannessa Division train leaves Washington at 2:30 P. M. daily, except Sunday. Warrenton trains leave Washington at 7:00 A. M. daily, except Sunday, Trains arrive in Washington School. A. M., Southern Express, daily; 10:40 A. M., Strasburg Local, daily, except Sunday; 1:50 P. M., Lynchburg Mail, daily, except Sunday; 1:50 P. M., Douisylle Special, daily, For tickets and information Inquire at Company's For tickets and information Inquire at Company's und. 11:15 A. M.—New Orleans Past Mall, daily, mak-

daily,
For tickets and information inquire at Company's
Office, 601. Pennsylvania avenue. Trains leave
from B. & P. station.
M. SLAUGHTER,
M. SLAUGHTER,
Gui, Pass. Agent.
Soll. HASS, Traffic Manager. Washington, ohio and western rail-

On and after October 11, 1885, trains will leave follows: from and arrive at Sixth and II streets depot as blows:
Leave Washington 9 a. n. and 4:25 p. m. daily, Arrive at Leesburg 11:26 a. m. and 4:25 p. m. daily, Arrive at Leesburg 11:26 a. m. and 4:21 p. m. Arrive at Hound Hill at 11:46 a. m. and 7:21 p. m. Received at Hound Hill at 11:46 a. m. and 3:24 p. m. and arrive at Westington 8:26 a. m. and 3:34 p. m. and arrive at Westington 8:26 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. and arrive at Westington 8:25 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. and the train serving Washington at 4:35 p. m. and the train arriving at 8:35 a. m. are daily. All other insins are daily except Subday.

Monthly and commutation rates to all points.

R. BELLi,

Superintendent, Alexandria, Va.

STEAMBOAT LINES. TO NORFOLK AND FORT MONROE.

The Popular Bunte.
Chesp Bates and superior Accommodations.
Single Tiskets and Superior Accommodations.
Lt. 8. Mail Steamer GEORGE LEARY.
MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, AND FRIDAYS,
At 5:30 P. M., from Titlest, Wharf.
Secure rooms and thickets at Battimore and Ohio
offices, 1351 and 619 Fa. ave., 8t. Marc Hotel, and
Knox express 603 Fa. ave., who will also check
baggings from hotels and pirrate residences.
For further information inquire at Company's
office, 7th st. wharf. Telephone and 1745-3.

WILLIAM P. WELCH, Gen. Agent.

OW FARES.

FORTRESS MONROE AND NORPOLK, FARE, \$1. ROUND TRIP, \$1.50. Seamer JANE MOSELEY, Munday, Wedney, y, and Saturday, at \$5.50 p. m. Connects close Old Point with the steamer Ariel for Rickmon at Old Felici with the steamer after for accounts to No. Ya.
Ya.
Passage and rooms secured at General Office Gith street wharf. Telophone call, 94. Stops a Colonial Beach Saturdays going and returning. Fare, 50 cents.
Freight steamers KNIGHT and GHSGN leave Pler 41. East liver, New Yerk, every Satisfiary.
4 p. m.; Washington, Wednesday.
Steamer THOMPSON for all Potennac River Landings, Sunday, Toseday, and Friday at 7 a. m.
ALPRED WOOD, Secretary.
GEO. R. PHILLIPS, Superintendent.

GEO. R. PHILLIPS, Superintersions.

CLYDE'S NEW EXPRESS STEAM PACKET LINE FOR PHILADELPHIA, WASHINGTON, AND ALEXANDEIA.

AT APPOINTED BAILLING DAYS.
From PHILADELPHIA every Saturday, 12 m.
From WASHINGTON every Monday, 2 p. m.
Through and prompt connection with New York, Boston, Fail River, and all points North. Through Bills of Lading given, Freight received and delivered daily until 6 p. m. W. P. CLYDE & CO.

General Agents, Philadelphia,
J. H. JOHNSON & CO., Agents,
22th and 18th St. Whatver, S. W., 1292 F st. N.
W., Washington, D. C.

FINANCIAL.

GEO, E. ED PARDS.

U PTOX A CO.

STOCKS, GRAIN, PROVISIONS AND Otto Bought and sold for actual delivery or upon margins to suit curtomers.

CORCORAN BUILDING, Washington, D. C. J. A. Etate & Co., Chicago correspondents,

WM. F. HELLEN, STOCK AND GRAIN BROKER.

WASHINGTON, D. C. frect Private Wires and Constant Qualations Received from New York and Chicago Markets,

Sorner Pennsylvania Ave. and Fifteenth Street.

(Corcoran Butlding),

STOCKS, GRAIN, AND PROVISIONS Sought and Sold on Margin or for Cash.

Chicago Correspondent, M'DERMID & CO.

Telephone No. 402-5.

Latteries. A Matter of Chance. ORIGINAL LITTLE HAVANA

BOYAL HAVANA LOTTERY. ORDINARY CLASS No. 1202.
Number for Number;
With 170 Additional Prize for Prize1
17,000 TICKETS AND 796 PRIZES.

1 Capital Prize..... 620 Prizes, as above, being the full numbe of \$10,000.

be to the large of \$20 each to the 170 texts having as ending number the two terminal units of the number drawing its Capital Prize of \$15,000.

For tickets, Ac., address or apply to SHIPSEY COMPANY, 1212 Broadway, New York C or AGENTS EVERYWHERE.

L SSS L This is the Only Chartered Lottery of any State. LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY. Incorporated in 1868 for 25 years by the Lexista-ture for education and charitable purposes, with a capital of \$1,000,000, to which a reserve fund of over \$550,000 has since been added.

By an overwhelming popular vote its franchis was made a part of the present State Constitution, adopted December 2, A. D. 1879. A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A Its Grand Single Number Brawing will take place monthly. It never Scales or Postpones, Look at

At New Orleans, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1895, under the supervision and management of Gen. G. T. Besturegard, of Louisians, and Gen. Jubal A. Early, of Virginia.

GRAND MONTHLY DRAWING, CLASS L.

CAPITAL PRIZE, \$75,000. 100,000 Tickets at Five Dollars each. Fractions in fifths, in proportion. LIST OF PRIZES. APPROXIMATION PRIMES. 9 Approximation Prizes, \$750. 9 do. do. 500. 9 de. de. 250.

FAMILY SUPPLIES.

Use Ceres, Sterling, Minneola, Gilt Edge, or Golden Hill

FLOUR, And you will always have Beautiful Bread, Rolls and Biscuits. Wholesale Depot, corner First street and Indiana avenue.

WM. M. GALT & CO.

MEDICAL.

DE AND MME, SELDEN, 512 10rm ST. N. I. W.—Special treatment for ladies; over 30 years; extensive experience; remedies prompt and reliable; charges reasonable and consultation free; correspondence strictly confidential; call or write; office always open; Mine. Seiden virita ladies any dis-

MEN ONLY—A NEW, QUICK, PERMANENT, absolutely certain cure for lost or falling manhood. Benefits within a day, cures usually within a month. No quackery; simple, scientific. Full explanation, many references, and (udisputable preofs mailed, under seal, five, address THE ERIE MEDICAL COMPANY, Budalo, N. Y. I ADIES—JUST PUBLISHED, "TREASISE ON Self-Development of the Female Bast and Form." Colored Anatomical plate, full explaination, medical opinions, &c., minic (sealed) for 20 cents. Address P. O. DRAWER 179, Eufinio, N. Y.

IN THESE LINES OUR STOCK IS EXTEN-SIVE AND WELL SELECTED: Wood Mantels, Artistic Tiles, Open Fire

Place Fittings, Brass Fire Goods, Brass Novelties. HAYWARD & HUTCHINSON,

424 NINTH STREET M. W., PLUMBERS AND FURNACE DRALERS. W. H. HARBOVER,

W. M. MANUFACTURER OF STOVES, RANGES, AND FURNACES, WATER COOLERS AND REPRIGREATORS, TINWARE, HOUSEFURNISHING GOODS,

813 Seventh St. N. W., near Pa. Ave., Washington, D. C.